Catechetical Instruction, No. III,

A CATECHISM

FOR THE INFORMING OF THE YOUTH
AND OTHERS IN

THE DOCTRINE AND CONSTITUTION

OF

The Church,

Compiled Chiefly from the Book of
Common Prayer, and Articles of Religion.

BY

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Preface.

THIS Catechism has been prepared in accordance with the direction of one of the canons of General Convention which reads thus: "The Ministers of this Church who have charge of parishes or cures, shall not only be diligent in instructing the children in the Catechism, but shall also, by stated catechetical lectures and instruction, be diligent in informing the youth and others in the Doctrine, Constitution, History, and Liturgy of the Church."* In the compilation of the following pages, the Church Catechism, which is incorporated verbatim, was taken as a basis; and it was the order of its parts which suggested the general logical arrangement of the whole. Statements of doctrine found in our Prayer Book and Articles—those storehouses of rare divinity, as says Bishop Jeremy Taylor—have been adopted wherever their language was sufficiently simple to be understood by children. In all cases the terminology of our formularies, which is strictly scholastic, has been carefully adhered to. As the aim was to make a Catechism which would set forth as simply as possible the religion of Christ, pains have been taken to make each answer a complete and clearly defined proposition, the meaning of which would be evident to the ordinary intelligence. No effort whatever has been made to slur over unpopular truths, or to darken counsel

* Title I., Canon 18, Sec. III. 1.

by vague and ambiguous definitions which define nothing. Each statement has been drawn up with strict regard to theological accuracy, and it is not thought that any doctrinal proposition has been advanced which is contrary to the traditional faith of the Church Catholic, or for which the authority of grave and orthodox divines of the Anglican communion cannot be cited. This Catechism has already had, since its first issue some few years ago, a wide circulation, and its effectiveness in the work of instruction has been attested to by many who have used it. Some additions have been made in the present edition, particularly a chapter on the life of our Lord on earth, and one on the Religious Life. It is now sent forth afresh with the hope that it may help the children of the Church to know more of the love of Jesus Christ for them, and may also inspire them with a sincere reverence for his Church, especially for that part of it, in which God in his mercy has placed them.

W. McG.

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The Profession I Made in Baptism.

1. *Who made you?*

God made me.

2. *Why did God make you?*

God made me to know him, "to love him," "to serve him truly all the days of my life," and to glorify him forever in heaven.

3. *How has God enabled you to know him, to love him, and to serve him?*

God has enabled me to know him, to love him, and to serve him, by making me a Christian, in token of which I was given a Christian name.

4. "*What is your name?*

"N. or M.

5. "*Who gave you this name?*

"My Sponsors in Baptism; wherein I "was made a member of Christ, the child "of God, and an inheritor of the kingdom "of heaven."

6. *Who are our Sponsors?*

Our "Godfathers and Godmothers" who brought us to be baptised are our Sponsors.

7. " *What did your Sponsors then for you?*

" They did promise and vow three things " in my name. First, that I should renounce " the devil and all his works, the pomps and " vanity of this wicked world, and all the " sinful lusts of the flesh. Secondly, that I " should believe all the Articles of the Chris- " tian Faith. And Thirdly, that I should " keep God's holy will and commandments, " and walk in the same all the days of my " life."

8. *Why did your Sponsors promise that you should believe all the Articles of the Christian Faith?*

My Sponsors promised that I should believe all the articles of the Christian Faith, because without faith it is impossible to please God.

9. *Why did your Sponsors promise that you should also keep God's holy will and commandments?*

My Sponsors promised that I should also keep God's holy will and commandments, because faith without works is dead.

10. "*Dost thou not think that thou art bound* " TO BELIEVE, *and* TO DO, *as they have prom-* " *ised for thee?*

" Yes, verily; and by God's help so I " will. And I heartily thank our heavenly

" Father, that he hath called me to this state " of salvation, through Jesus Christ our Sav- " iour. And I pray unto God to give me his " grace, that I may continue in the same unto " my life's end."

11. *How does God give you his Grace?*

God gives me his Grace chiefly in answer to Prayer, and by the Sacraments.

What I am bound to believe.

The Catholic Religion in general.

12. *What did you say you were bound to believe in order to save your soul?*

I am bound to believe all the Articles of the Christian Faith in order to save my soul.

13. *Who teaches you what the Articles of the Christian Faith are?*

The Catholic Church teaches me what the Articles of the Christian Faith are.

14. *Who gave the Catholic Church authority to teach?*

Christ gave the Catholic Church authority to teach.

15. *Is the Catholic Religion the only true Religion?*

The Catholic Religion is the only true Religion.

16. *Where does the Catholic Church teach you the chief Articles of the Christian Faith?*

The Catholic Church teaches me the chief Articles of the Christian Faith in "the Apostles' Creed," or Articles of Belief.

17. "*Rehearse the Articles of thy Belief.*

"I believe in God the Father Almighty, "Maker of heaven and earth: And in Jesus "Christ his only Son our Lord; Who was "conceived by the Holy Ghost, Born of the "Virgin Mary; Suffered under Pontius Pi-"late, Was crucified, dead, and buried; He "descended into hell, The third day he rose "again from the dead; He ascended into "heaven, And sitteth on the right hand of "God the Father Almighty; From thence "he shall come to judge the quick and the "dead.

"I believe in the Holy Ghost; The holy "Catholic Church, The Communion of "Saints; The Forgiveness of sins; The "Resurrection of the body; and the Life "everlasting. Amen.

18. "*What dost thou chiefly learn in these "Articles of thy Belief?*

"First, I learn to believe in God the "Father, who hath made me, and all the "world. Secondly, in God the Son, who "hath redeemed me, and all mankind. "Thirdly, in God the Holy Ghost, who "sanctifieth me, and all the people of God."

19. *What then are the three chief Mysteries of the Catholic Religion?*

The three chief Mysteries of the Catholic Religion are "the Holy Trinity," "the Incarnation," and "the Redemption."

20. *What is a Mystery?*

A Mystery is a truth, which we cannot fully understand, but which we must believe because it has been revealed by God.

21. *What is the Mystery of the Holy Trinity?*

The Mystery of the Holy Trinity is, that there are three Persons in one God.

22. *What is the Mystery of the Incarnation?*

The Mystery of the Incarnation is, that God the Son was made Man for us.[1]

23. *What is the Mystery of the Redemption?*

The Mystery of the Redemption is, that God the Son suffered and died for us.

The First Article of the Creed.

"I believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth."

The Mystery of the Holy Trinity

24. *What is God?*

God is a spirit "of infinite power, wisdom, and goodness."

25. *Has God a body?*

God has no body.

26. *Had God a beginning?*

God had no beginning, he always was, he is, and he ever shall be.

27. *Where is God?*

God is everywhere. (*Omnipresent.*)

28. *Does God know and see all things?*

God knows and sees all things, even my most secret thoughts. (*Omniscient.*)

29. *Can God do all things?*

God can do all things. (*Omnipotent.*)

30. *Is God most holy, just, and merciful?*

God is most holy, just, and merciful.

31. *How many gods are there?*

"There is but one living and true God."

32. *How many Persons are there in God?*

There are three Persons in God: "the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost."

33. *Are the three divine Persons in all things equal?*

The three divine Persons are in all things equal.

34. *What is the Mystery of the three Persons in one God called?*

The Mystery of the three Persons in one God is called the Mystery of the Holy Trinity.

35. *What feast does the Church keep in honour of the Mystery of the Holy Trinity?*

The Church keeps the feast of Trinity Sunday in honour of the Mystery of the Holy Trinity.

36. *Who is the first Person in the Holy Trinity?*

God the Father is the first Person in the Holy Trinity.

37. *Why is the first Person in the Holy Trinity called God the Father?*

The first Person in the Holy Trinity is called God the Father, because he is by nature the Father of God the Son.

38. *How is God our Father?*

God is our Father, because he hath made us, and because he hath adopted us by Baptism.

The Angels.

39. *Who created all things?*

God created all things.

40. *By whom did God the Father create all things?*

God the Father created all things by our Lord Jesus Christ, as we say in the Nicene Creed: "By whom all things were made."

41. *What are the chief creatures of God?*

The chief creatures of God are angels and men.

42. *What are the Angels?*

The Angels are ministering spirits.

43. *Have the Angels bodies like ours?*

The Angels have not bodies like ours.

44. *Did God create the Angels just and holy?*

God created the Angels just and holy.

45. *Did all the Angels remain just and holy?*

All the Angels did not remain just and holy; some of them sinned, and were cast out of heaven forever.

46. *What are the Angels who were cast out of heaven called?*

The Angels who were cast out of heaven are called devils.

47. *What is the name of the chief of the devils?*

The name of the chief of the devils is Satan, or the Devil.

48. *What is the Devil always trying to do?*

The Devil is always trying to lead souls into sin.

49. *What are the holy angels always doing?*

The holy angels are always doing God's service in heaven and earth.

50. *How many chief angels are there?*

There are seven chief angels: Saint Michael, Saint Gabriel, Saint Raphael, and four others.

51. *What do the holy angels do for us?*

The holy angels love us, pray for us, and "succour and defend us on earth."

52. *What are the holy angels, who defend us on earth, called?*

The holy angels, who defend us on earth, are called Guardian Angels.

53. *What feast does the Church keep in honour of the holy angels?*

The Church keeps the feast of Saint Michael and All Angels in honour of the holy angels. (*September 29th.*)

The Creation and Fall of Man.

54. *What is man?*

Man is a creature composed of a body and soul.

55. *In whose image did God make man?*

God made man in his own image.

56. *Is this image of God in man's body or soul?*

This image of God is chiefly in man's soul.

57. *How is your soul like God?*

My soul is like God because it is a spirit, and will never die.

58. *Who was the first man?*

Adam was the first man.

59. *Who was the first woman?*

Eve was the first woman.

60. *Did God make Adam and Eve just and holy when he created them?*

God made Adam and Eve just and holy when he created them.

61. *What is the state in which God created Adam and Eve called?*

The state in which God created Adam and Eve is called "Original Righteousness."

62. *Did Adam and Eve fall from grace?*

Adam and Eve fell from grace by disobeying God.

63. *How did God punish Adam and Eve?*

God punished Adam and Eve by driving them out of Paradise; and by making them subject to sickness and death.

64. *Does the sin of our first parents hurt us?*

On account of the sin of our first parents we are all "conceived and born in sin."

65. *What do we call the sin in which we are all born?*

The sin in which we are all born is called "Original or Birth-Sin."

The Second Article of the Creed.

"And in Jesus Christ his only Son our Lord."

The Redeemer.

66. *What did God promise to Adam and Eve after they had fallen into sin?*

God promised to Adam and Eve after they had fallen into sin that he would send them a Saviour.

67. *Who is the only Saviour of the world?*

Our Lord Jesus Christ is the only "Saviour of the world."

68. *What does the holy name Jesus mean?*

The holy name Jesus means Saviour.

69. *What should you always do when you hear the holy name Jesus?*

I should always bow my head when I hear the holy name Jesus.

70. *What does the name Christ mean?*

The name Christ means Anointed.

71. *Who is Jesus Christ?*

Our Lord Jesus Christ is 'the only-begotten Son of God made Man.'

72. *Why is Jesus Christ called our Lord?*

Jesus Christ is called "our Lord," because he is our God, and our Saviour.

73. *Is our Lord Jesus Christ true God?*

Our Lord Jesus Christ is true God, because he is "of one substance with the Father."

74. *Which Person of the Holy Trinity is our Lord Jesus Christ?*

Our Lord Jesus Christ is the second Person of the Holy Trinity.

75. *How many natures are there in our Lord Jesus Christ?*

In our Lord Jesus Christ there are 'two whole and perfect natures, joined together in one Person, never to be divided.'

76. *What are the two natures in the one Person of our Lord Jesus Christ?*

The two natures in the one Person of our Lord Jesus Christ are the nature of God, and the nature of man.

The Third Article of the Creed.

"Who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary."

The Mystery of the Incarnation.

77. *Was our Lord always God?*

Our Lord was always God.

78. *Was our Lord always Man?*

Our Lord was not always Man.

79. *When was God the Son made Man?*

God the Son "was made Man" on Lady Day, over eighteen hundred years ago.

80. *What do you mean when you say, that God the Son was made Man?*

When I say that God the Son "was made Man," I mean that God the Son took

to himself a body and soul, "by the operation of the Holy Ghost," and was "born of a pure Virgin."

81. *Was the body which our Lord took like our bodies?*

The body which our Lord took was like our bodies, except that it was free from all sin.

82. *Was our Lord's soul at his Incarnation like our souls?*

Our Lord's soul at his Incarnation was like our souls, except that it was free from all ignorance and error.

83. *Why was God the Son made very Man of the substance of the Virgin Mary his Mother?*

God the Son "was made very Man of the substance of the Virgin Mary his Mother; and that without spot of sin, to make us clean from all sin."

84. *What is the Mystery that God the Son was made Man for us called?*

The Mystery that God the Son was made Man for us, is called the Mystery of the Incarnation.

85. *What feast does the Church keep in honour of the Mystery of the Incarnation?*

The Church keeps the feast of "the

Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary," or Lady Day, in honour of the Mystery of the Incarnation. (*March 25th.*)

86. *Why is this feast called the Annunciation?*

This feast is called the Annunciation, because it was upon this day that the angel Gabriel announced to the Blessed Virgin that she should be the Mother of the Son of God.

87. *What was the salutation of the angel Gabriel to the Blessed Virgin?*

The salutation of the angel Gabriel to the Blessed Virgin was, Hail Mary full of grace, the Lord is with thee, blessed art thou among women.

88. *With what words did the Blessed Virgin give her consent to be the Mother of our Lord?*

The Blessed Virgin gave her consent to be the Mother of our Lord when she said to the Angel: Behold the handmaid of the Lord; be it unto me according to thy word.

89. *When did the Blessed Virgin Mary become the Mother of God?*

The Blessed Virgin became the Mother of God on Lady Day, as soon as she consented to the message of the angel.

90. *Is the Blessed Virgin Mary the true Mother of God?*

The Blessed Virgin Mary is the true Mother of God, because Jesus her Son is God.

91. *Had our Lord any father on earth?*

Our Lord had no father on earth.

92. *Who was Saint Joseph?*

Saint Joseph was the foster-father of our Lord; he was not his real father.

93. *Whose Son then is our Lord Jesus Christ?*

Our Lord Jesus Christ is the Son of God and Mary.

94. *Did the Blessed Virgin have any other children besides our Lord?*

The Blessed Virgin never had any other children besides our Lord; she is the Ever-Virgin Mary.

95. *Whom did the Blessed Virgin visit soon after the Incarnation?*

The Blessed Virgin visited Saint Elisabeth soon after the Incarnation.

96. *What was the salutation of Saint Elisabeth to the Mother of God?*

The salutation of Saint Elisabeth to the Mother of God was, Blessed art thou among women, and blessed is the fruit of thy womb.

97. *What is the hymn which the Mother of God sang at her Visitation to Saint Elisabeth called?*

The hymn which the Mother of God sang at her Visitation to Saint Elisabeth is called the Magnificat.

98. *Why do we call the Virgin Mary Blessed?*

We call the Virgin Mary Blessed because 'God hath magnified her' above every other creature.

99. *Has not God said that all generations shall call the Virgin Mary Blessed?*

God has said that 'all generations shall call the Virgin Mary Blessed.'

The Life of our Lord on Earth.

100. *On what day was our Saviour born?*

Our Saviour was born on Christmas-Day. (*December 25th.*)

101. *Where was our Saviour born?*

Our Saviour was born in a stable at Bethlehem.

102. *Who first came to worship our Lord after his birth?*

The shepherds first came to worship our Lord after his birth.

103. *On what day did our Lord receive the holy name Jesus?*

Our Lord received the holy name Jesus on the Feast of the Circumcision, the eighth day after Christmas. (*January 1st.*)

104. *On what day did the three holy kings worship our Lord?*

The three holy kings worshipped our Lord on the Feast of the Epiphany, the twelfth day after Christmas.

105. *On what day was our Lord presented by his Mother in the temple at Jerusalem?*

Our Lord was presented by his Mother in the temple at Jerusalem on the feast of her Purification, the fortieth day after Christmas. (*February 2d.*)

106. *What is the feast of the Purification of Saint Mary the Virgin commonly called?*

The feast of the "Purification of Saint Mary the Virgin" is commonly called Candlemas Day.

107. *What happened soon after the Presentation of Christ in the temple?*

Soon after the Presentation of Christ in the temple, the Blessed Virgin and Saint Joseph fled with him into Egypt for fear of king Herod.

108. *How long did the Holy Family remain in Egypt?*

The Holy Family remained in Egypt until after the death of king Herod, when they returned into the land of Israel.

109. *After our Lord returned from Egypt in what city did he live?*

After our Lord returned from Egypt he lived a life of poverty and obedience in the city of Nazareth.

110. *When did our Lord begin his public ministry?*

Our Lord began his public ministry when he was about thirty years of age, after he had received baptism from Saint John Baptist.

111. *Immediately after his baptism where did our Lord go?*

Immediately after his baptism our Lord went into the wilderness, where "for our sake he fasted forty days and forty nights," and was tempted by the devil.

112. *What days does the Church keep in memory of our Lord's fast and temptation?*

The Church keeps the forty days of Lent in memory of our Lord's fast and temptation.

113. *What is the first day of Lent called?*

The first day of Lent is called Ash-Wednesday.

114. *During the three years of his public ministry what did our Lord do?*

During the three years of his public ministry our Lord preached the Gospel of

his kingdom, instructed his twelve Apostles, and wrought many miracles.

115. *How long did our Lord live on earth?*

Our Lord lived for thirty-three years on earth, that he might be "unto us both a sacrifice for sin, and also an example of godly life."

The Fourth Article of the Creed.

"Suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, dead, and buried."

The Mystery of the Redemption.

116. *What do you mean by the words, "Suffered under Pontius Pilate?"*

I mean by the words, "Suffered under Pontius Pilate," that the Son of God endured his Passion when Pontius Pilate was governor of Judæa.

117. *What were the chief sufferings of Christ?*

The chief sufferings of Christ were the "Bloody Sweat," the Scourging, the Crowning with thorns, and the Crucifixion, besides the sufferings which he endured in his soul.

118. *Why did Christ suffer and die?*

Christ suffered and died to redeem us from sin and eternal death.

119. *Did Christ suffer and die to redeem you and all mankind?*

Christ suffered and died 'to redeem me and all mankind.'

120. *What is the Mystery that God the Son suffered and died to redeem us called?*

The Mystery that God the Son suffered and died to redeem us is called the Mystery of the Redemption.

121. *What week does the Church keep in memory of the Mystery of the Redemption?*

The Church keeps Holy Week in memory of the Mystery of the Redemption.

122. *What is the first day of Holy Week called?*

The first day of Holy Week is called Palm Sunday.

123. *What happened on Palm Sunday?*

On Palm Sunday our Lord rode into Jerusalem, and the people took palm branches and went forth to meet him.

124. *What is the Thursday in Holy Week called?*

The Thursday in Holy Week is called Maundy Thursday.

125. *What happened on Maundy Thursday?*

On Maundy Thursday our Lord ordained the Holy Eucharist; endured his Agony and Bloody Sweat; and was betrayed by Judas.

126. *What is the Friday in Holy Week called?*

The Friday in Holy Week is called Good Friday.

127. *What happened on Good Friday?*

On Good Friday our Lord was scourged, crowned with thorns, and crucified.

128. *Where was our Saviour crucified?*

Our Saviour was crucified on Mount Calvary, at Jerusalem.

129. *How long did our Saviour remain upon the Cross?*

Our Saviour remained upon the Cross from noon until three o'clock, when he died.

130. *Where was our Lord's Body laid after it was taken down from the Cross?*

After our Lord's Body was taken down from the Cross it was laid in a tomb.

131. *What is the tomb in which our Lord's Body was laid called?*

The tomb in which our Lord's Body was laid is called the Holy Sepulchre.

132. *What day in each week do we keep as a day of abstinence in memory of our Lord's death on the cross?*

We keep Friday in each week as a day of abstinence in memory of our Lord's death on the cross.

133. *How do you show that you are not ashamed to confess the faith of Christ crucified?*

'I sign myself with the sign of the 'Cross, in token that I am not ashamed to 'confess the faith of Christ crucified.'

134. *How do you make the sign of the Cross?*

I make the sign of the Cross by touching with my right hand, first my forehead, then my breast, my left shoulder, and then my right shoulder.

The Fifth Article of the Creed.

"He descended into hell, the third day he rose again from the dead."

The Descent into Hell and the Resurrection.

135. *As soon as Christ was dead where did his soul go?*

As soon as Christ was dead his soul "went down into hell."

136. *Did Christ in his soul go down into the hell of the damned?*

Christ in his soul did not go down into the hell of the damned, but "he went into the place of departed spirits," who were awaiting his coming.

137. *Why did Christ go down into the place of the holy dead?*

Christ went down into the place of the holy dead, that he might lead them out of their prison.

138. *Why had no one been admitted into heaven before Christ's death?*

No one had been admitted into heaven before Christ's death, because it was not until Good-Friday that 'Christ opened the kingdom of heaven to all believers.'

139. *What do you mean by "the Resurrection of Christ"?*

By "the Resurrection of Christ," I mean that 'Christ did truly rise again from the dead, and took again his body.'

140. *When did Christ rise again from the dead?*

Christ rose again from the dead on Easter-Day, the third day after his death.

141. *How long did Christ remain on earth after his Resurrection?*

Christ remained on earth for forty days after his Resurrection.

The Sixth Article of the Creed.

"He ascended into heaven, And sitteth on the right hand of God the Father Almighty."

The Ascension and Session.

142. *What do you mean by the words, "He ascended into heaven"?*

By the words, "He ascended into heaven," I mean that our Saviour by his own power went up, body and soul, into heaven.

143. *What do you mean by the words, "Sitteth on the right hand of God the Father Almighty"?*

By the words, "Sitteth on the right hand of God the Father Almighty," I mean that our Saviour has exalted his body and soul to the highest place in heaven.

144. *When did Christ ascend into heaven?*

Christ ascended into heaven on Ascension-Day or "Holy Thursday," forty days after Easter.

The Seventh Article of the Creed.

"From thence he shall come to judge the quick and the dead."

The General Judgment.

145. *When will Christ come again from heaven?*

Christ shall come again from heaven, "at the end of the world, to judge the quick and the dead."

146. *What will Christ judge us for?*

Christ will judge us for our thoughts, words, and actions, and also for our omissions.

147. *What will Christ say to the just, at the end of the world?*

Christ will say to the just at the end of the world: "Come, ye blessed children of my Father, receive the kingdom prepared for you from the beginning of the world."

148. *What will Christ say to the wicked, at the end of the world?*

Christ will say to the wicked at the end of the world: "Go ye, accursed, into the fire everlasting, prepared for the devil and his angels."

149. *What is the judgment at the end of the world called?*

The judgment at the end of the world is called the Last Judgment, or the General Judgment, because all men will then be judged.

150. *When does the Church especially remind us that our Lord is coming again to judge both the quick and the dead?*

The Church especially reminds us in Advent that our Lord is 'coming again to judge both the quick and the dead.'

The Eighth Article of the Creed.

"I believe in the Holy Ghost."

The Holy Ghost.

151. *From whom do we receive all the benefits of Christ's Passion and Death?*

We receive all the benefits of Christ's Passion and Death from the Holy Ghost.

152. *Who is the Holy Ghost?*

The Holy Ghost is true God, the third Person of the Holy Trinity.

153. *From whom does the Holy Ghost proceed eternally?*

The Holy Ghost proceeds eternally "from the Father and the Son."

154. *Is the Holy Ghost equal to the Father and to the Son?*

The Holy Ghost is equal to the Father and to the Son.

155. *What does our Lord call the Holy Ghost?*

Our Lord calls the Holy Ghost the Paraclete, that is "the Comforter."

156. *On what day did the Holy Ghost come down from heaven?*

"The Holy Ghost came down from heaven" on Whitsun-Day or "Pentecost," fifty days after Easter.

157. *Why did the Holy Ghost come down upon the Apostles?*

The Holy Ghost came down upon the Apostles to give them both wisdom and power.

158. *What does the Holy Ghost do in the Church?*

The Holy Ghost guides the Church into all truth, gives it supernatural powers, and sanctifies its members.

159. *By what name is the Holy Ghost called in the Nicene Creed?*

In the Nicene Creed the Holy Ghost is called the "Giver of life."

160. *Why is the Holy Ghost called the "Giver of life"?*

The Holy Ghost is called the "Giver of life," because he "sanctifieth me, and all the people of God."

161. *How does the Holy Ghost sanctify us?*

The Holy Ghost sanctifies us by the grace which he infuses into our souls.

The Ninth Article of the Creed.

"The holy Catholic Church, the Communion of Saints."

The Nature and Constitution of the Church.

162. *What is the Catholic Church on earth?*

The Catholic Church on earth is the visible company of baptised people, holding the true Faith, partaking of the same Sacraments, and ruled by lawful Bishops.

163. *Who is the Head of the Catholic Church?*

Our Lord Jesus Christ is the Head of the Catholic Church.

164. *Has the Church any notes or marks by which we may know it?*

The Church has four marks by which we may know it: it is One, Holy, Catholic, and Apostolic.

165. *How is the Church One?*

The Church is One because all its members are united together in one body, under one divine Head, by means of one divine life.

166. *Are then the members of the American Church, the English Church, the Roman Church, and the Greek Church, all members of the one Catholic Church?*

The members of the American Church, the English Church, the Roman Church, and the Greek Church, are all members of the one Catholic Church.

167. *To what part of the Catholic Church do we belong?*

We belong to the American part of the Catholic Church, which is commonly called the Episcopal Church.

168. *How is the Church Holy?*

The Church is Holy because its divine Head is holy, and because it 'is governed and sanctified by the Holy Ghost.'

169. *How does the holiness of the Church shine forth?*

The holiness of the Church shines forth in the holy doctrine which it teaches, and in the holy lives of the Saints.

170. *How is the Church Catholic or Universal?*

The Church is Catholic or Universal because it endures throughout all ages, and teaches all nations.

171. *How is the Church Apostolic?*

The Church is Apostolic because it teaches the doctrines taught by the Apostles; and because its Bishops are successors of the Apostles.

172. *Is the Catholic Church the only true Church of God?*

The Catholic Church is the only true Church of God.

173. *Must you live and die in the communion of the Catholic Church in order to save your soul?*

I must live and die "in the communion of the Catholic Church" in order to save my soul.

174. *What Orders of Ministers have there always been in the Church?*

There have always been in the Church the three Holy Orders of Bishops, Priests and Deacons.

175. *Who were the first Bishops?*

The Apostles of our Lord were the first Bishops.

176. *Are the Bishops of the Catholic Church successors of the Apostles?*

The Bishops of the Catholic Church are successors of the Apostles.

177. *What do we call the succession of Bishops from the Apostles?*

The succession of Bishops from the Apostles is called the "Apostolic Succession."

178. *Who are the only true Ministers of Christ?*

The only true Ministers of Christ are the Bishops, Priests, and Deacons of the Catholic Church, because they are the only "Ministers of Apostolic Succession."

179. *What are the chief powers of a Priest?*

The chief powers of a Priest are to consecrate and offer the Holy Eucharist, to absolve from sin, and to bless in the name of the Lord.

180. *What powers does a Bishop have which a Priest does not have?*

A Bishop has the power to give the Holy Ghost by the laying on of hands in Confirmation and Holy Order, and to rule the Church.

181. *Because the Church is ruled by Bishops, what is it in this country called?*

Because the Church is ruled by Bishops, it is in this country called the Episcopal Church.

182. *Has the Catholic Church always been ruled by Bishops?*

The Catholic Church has always been ruled by Bishops.

183. *What special promise has Christ given to the Ministers of Apostolic Succession?*

Christ has "promised to be with the Ministers of Apostolic Succession to the end of the world."

184. *How ought the people to esteem those who have received so high a Dignity as the Priesthood?*

"The people ought to esteem" those who have received "so high a Dignity" as the Priesthood, as the "Messengers, Watchmen, and Stewards of the Lord."

The Teaching Authority of the Church.

185. *Why did Christ establish the Catholic Church?*

Christ established the Catholic Church to teach men his truth.

186. *Has Christ committed to the Church all the truths which he has revealed?*

Christ has committed to the Church all the truths which he has revealed.

187. *Where are the truths which Christ has committed to his Church contained?*

The truths which Christ has committed to his Church are contained in Holy Scripture and in Tradition.

188. *What is Holy Scripture or the Bible?*

Holy Scripture, or the Bible, is that part of the word of God which the Church has put in writing.

189. *Into what two parts is the Bible divided?*

The Bible is divided into the Old Testament, and the New Testament.

190. *What is the Old Testament?*

The Old Testament is the record of God's revelation made to his Church before the birth of Christ.

191. *What is the New Testament?*

The New Testament is the record of God's revelation made to his Church since the birth of Christ.

192. *What does the Old Testament consist of?*

The Old Testament consists of the Law, the Prophets, the history of the Jews, and certain books of devotion and wisdom.

193. *What does the New Testament consist of?*

The New Testament consists of the four Gospels, the book of the Acts, the Epistles, and the book of the Revelation.

194. *What do the four Gospels tell us?*

The four Gospels tell us of the Life and Passion of our Lord.

195. *What does the book of the Acts tell us?*

The book of the Acts tells us how the holy Apostles built up the Church.

196. *What are the Epistles?*

The Epistles are letters written by Saint Peter, Saint Paul, Saint James, Saint John, and Saint Jude.

197. *What is the book of the Revelation?*

The book of the Revelation is the account of the Vision which God gave to Saint John the Divine.

198. *Is there any error in the Bible?*

There is no error in the Bible, because the Bible is "God's word written" by the inspiration of the Holy Ghost.

199. *How do we know that all the books of the Bible are truly Holy Scripture?*

We know that all the books of the Bible are truly Holy Scripture because the Church has taught us so.

200. *Why do we pay respect to the book of the Holy Scriptures?*

We pay respect to the book of the Holy Scriptures to show our reverence for "God's word written."

201. *How only can Holy Scripture be understood?*

Holy Scripture can only be understood by Tradition.

202. *What is Tradition?*

Tradition is "the Faith once delivered to the Saints."

203. *How is the Tradition of the Church kept pure?*

The Tradition of the Church is kept pure by the Holy Ghost who abides in the Church.

204. *Will the Holy Ghost abide in the Church forever?*

The Holy Ghost will abide in the Church forever to guide, and preserve it.

205. *Can then the whole Catholic Church ever teach us anything that is not true?*

The whole Catholic Church can never teach us anything that is not true.

206. *Are we not bound then to believe everything that the whole Catholic Church teaches us?*

We are bound to believe everything that the whole Catholic Church teaches us.

207. *What would we be, if we refused to believe what the Church teaches?*

If we refused to believe what the Church teaches, we would be "heretics," and would lose our souls.

The Communion of Saints.

208. *What do you mean by "The Communion of Saints"?*

I mean by "The Communion of Saints," that all the members of the Church, whether Militant, Expectant, or Triumphant, have the same life, and help each other.

209. *What do you mean by the "Church Militant"?*

I mean by the "Church Militant," the faithful on earth, who are fighting "against sin, the world, and the devil."

210. *What do you mean by the Church Expectant?*

I mean by the Church Expectant, the faithful dead, who are waiting to be admitted into heaven.

211. *What do you mean by the Church Triumphant?*

I mean by the Church Triumphant, the "blessed Saints" now reigning in heaven with God.

212. *How can we help one another on earth?*

We can help one another on earth by our prayers and good works.

213. *How can we help the faithful dead?*

We can help the faithful dead by our prayers for them, and by our good works.

214. *How do the Saints help us?*

The Saints help us by praying for us.

The Tenth Article of the Creed.

"The Forgiveness of sins."

Sin and its Forgiveness.

215. *What do you mean by "The Forgiveness of sins"?*

I mean by "The Forgiveness of sins," that in the Catholic Church we can obtain pardon of all our sins.

216. *What is sin?*

Sin is disobedience to the law of God.

217. *How many kinds of sin are there?*

There are two kinds of sin, "original and actual" sin.

218. *What is original sin?*

Original sin is the sin in which we are all "conceived and born."

219. *What is actual sin?*

Actual sin is the sin we ourselves commit.

220. *How is actual sin divided?*

Actual sin is divided into mortal or "deadly sin," and venial sin.

221. *What is a mortal sin?*

A mortal sin is one which kills the supernatural life of the soul.

222. *How is a mortal sin committed?*

A mortal sin is committed by deliberately and wilfully disobeying the law of God in a grave matter.

223. *Where do they go who die in mortal sin?*

They who die in mortal sin go straight to hell forever and ever.

224. *What is a venial sin?*

A venial sin is one which does not kill the life of the soul, yet is very displeasing to God.

225. *Will God punish every venial sin?*

God will punish every venial sin before he admits us into heaven.

226. *What are the seven Capital sins?*

The seven Capital sins are Pride, Covetousness, Lust, Anger, Gluttony, Envy, and Sloth.

227. *Why are these sins called Capital?*

These sins are called Capital because they are the chief sources of all other sins.

228. *What Sacraments has Christ ordained for the forgiveness of sins?*

Christ has ordained the Sacraments of Baptism and Penance for the forgiveness of sins.

229. *What sins are forgiven by the Sacrament of Baptism?*

Original sin, and all actual sins committed before baptism, are forgiven by the Sacrament of Baptism?

230. *What sins are forgiven by the Sacrament of Penance?*

All sins committed after baptism are forgiven by the Sacrament of Penance.

The Eleventh Article of the Creed.

"The Resurrection of the body."

Death and the Particular Judgment.

231. *What are the Four Last Things?*

The Four Last Things are Death, Judgment, Heaven, and Hell.

232. *What is death?*

Death is the separation of the soul from the body.

233. *Must all men die?*

All men must die.

234. *Do we know when we will die?*

We do not know when we will die.

235. *What becomes of our bodies after death?*

After death, our bodies return to the dust from which they were taken.

236. *What happens to our souls after death?*

After death, our souls "pass into an endless and unchangeable state" of salvation, or damnation.

237. *Will the soul of every one be judged immediately after death, as well as at the end of the world?*

The soul of every one will be judged immediately after death, as well as at the end of the world.

238. *What is the judgment immediately after death called?*

The judgment immediately after death is called the Particular Judgment.

239. *At the Particular Judgment in what three conditions does our Lord find souls?*

At the Particular Judgment, our Lord finds some souls perfect; some souls in grace, but not yet fit for heaven; and some souls out of grace.

240. *After the Particular Judgment what does our Lord do with the souls of just men made perfect?*

After the Particular Judgment, our Lord sends the souls "of just men made perfect" straight to heaven 'to live with Almighty God.'

241. *After the Particular Judgment what does our Lord do with those souls which he finds in grace, but not yet fit for heaven?*

After the Particular Judgment, our Lord 'makes perfect' those souls which he finds in grace, but not yet fit for heaven.

242. *When will souls be presented pure and without spot before God?*

'Souls will be presented pure and without spot before God, when all the stains of their sins have been purged and done away.'

243. *After the Particular Judgment what does our Lord do with those souls which he finds out of grace?*

After the Particular Judgment, our Lord sends those souls which he finds out of grace straight into the fire of hell.

244. *Is there no hope for those who die out of grace?*

There is no hope for those who die out of grace, they will suffer forever the bitter pains of eternal death.

245. *When we pray for the dead for whom only then do we pray?*

When we pray for the dead we pray only for those who have died in grace, we do not pray for those who are in hell.

The General Resurrection.

246. *What do you mean by "The Resurrection of the body"?*

I mean by "The Resurrection of the body," that at the last day our bodies shall rise again from the dust, and be reunited to our souls.

247. *Will our bodies after the general Resurrection be the same flesh that we had in this life?*

Our bodies after the general Resurrection will be the same flesh that we had in this life.

248. *Will all men rise again from the dead?*

All men will rise again from the dead, both the wicked and the just.

249. *In what state will the bodies of the just rise?*

The bodies of the just will rise 'made like unto Christ's glorious body.'

250. *Immediately after the general Resurrection what will take place?*

Immediately after the general Resurrection, the General Judgment will take place.

The Twelfth Article of the Creed.

"And the Life everlasting."

Heaven and Hell.

251. *What do you mean by "the Life everlasting"?*

I mean by "the Life everlasting," that after the General Judgment, all the just, in body as well as in soul, shall live forever in heaven.

252. *What is heaven or Paradise?*

Heaven or Paradise is the place where God is seen face to face.

253. *Who are in heaven now with Almighty God?*

The "Saints and holy Angels" are in heaven now, with Almighty God.

254. *Shall the wicked live forever in hell?*

The wicked will live forever in hell.

255. *What is hell?*

Hell is the place where God is never seen, and where the wicked suffer forever "the bitter pains of eternal death."

256. *Who are in hell now?*

The souls of those who have died out of grace are in hell now, and after the General Judgment their bodies will also be there.

What I am bound to do.

The Commandments of God.

257. *Can the believing all the Articles of the Christian Faith without works save you?*

The believing all the Articles of the Christian Faith without works cannot save me, for faith without works is dead.

258. *What then are you bound* TO DO, *besides believing all the Articles of the Christian Faith, in order to save your soul?*

I am bound to "keep God's holy will and commandments," besides believing "all the Articles of the Christian Faith," in order to save my soul.

259. *Are we able, by the help of God's grace, to keep all the Commandments?*

We are able 'by the help of God's grace to keep all the Commandments.'

260. "*You said that your Sponsors did "promise for you, that you should keep God's "Commandments. Tell me how many there "are?*

"Ten.

261. "*Which are they?*

"The same which God spake in the "twentieth Chapter of Exodus, saying, I am "the Lord thy God, who brought thee out of "the land of Egypt, out of the house of bond-"age.

"I. Thou shalt have none other gods "but me.

"II. Thou shalt not make to thyself any "graven image, nor the likeness of any thing "that is in heaven above, or in the earth be-"neath, or in the water under the earth. "Thou shalt not bow down to them, nor "worship them: for I the Lord thy God am "a jealous God, and visit the sins of the "fathers upon the children, unto the third "and fourth generation of them that hate "me; and show mercy unto thousands in "them that love me, and keep my com-"mandments.

"III. Thou shalt not take the Name of "the Lord thy God in vain: for the Lord will "not hold him guiltless, that taketh his Name "in vain.

"IV. Remember that thou keep holy the "Sabbath-day. Six days shalt thou labour, "and do all that thou hast to do; but the "seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy "God. In it thou shall do no manner of "work; thou, and thy son, and thy daughter,

"thy man-servant, and thy maid-servant, thy "cattle, and the stranger that is within thy "gates. For in six days the Lord made "heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in "them is, and rested the seventh day: "wherefore the Lord blessed the seventh day, "and hallowed it.

"V. Honour thy father and thy mother; "that thy days may be long in the land which "the Lord thy God giveth thee.

"VI. Thou shalt do no murder.

"VII. Thou shalt not commit adultery.

"VIII. Thou shalt not steal.

"IX. Thou shalt not bear false witness "against thy neighbour.

"X. Thou shalt not covet thy neigh-"bour's house, thou shalt not covet thy "neighbour's wife, nor his servant, nor his "maid, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor anything "that is his."

I.

262. *What is the first Commandment of God?*

"Thou shalt have none other gods but "me."

263. *What does the first Commandment require?*

The first Commandment requires us to worship God and to serve him only.

264. *How must we worship and serve God?*

We must worship and serve God by believing in him, by trusting in him, and by loving him.

265. *In what other ways must we worship and serve God?*

We must worship and serve God by Prayer, by Almsdeeds, and by Sacrifice.

266. *How do we worship and serve God by sacrifice?*

We worship and serve God by Sacrifice in the Holy Eucharist.

267. *Do we worship God by honouring the Saints and holy Angels?*

We worship God by honouring the Saints and holy Angels for they are the special friends of God.

268. *Do we give to the Saints and holy Angels the same worship we give to God?*

We do not give to the Saints and holy Angels the same worship we give to God, we only give to them that honour which is due to those who reign with Christ.

269. *How do we honour the Saints and holy Angels?*

We honour the "Saints and holy Angels" (1) by desiring their prayers, (2) by dedicating churches and altars in their names, (3) and by keeping their feasts.

270. *Should we not try to follow the holy examples of the Saints?*

We should try to follow the holy examples of the Saints.

271. *Which one of the Saints should we love and honour most?*

We should love and honour the Mother of our Lord, the most of all the Saints.

272. *What feasts does the Church keep in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary?*

The Church keeps the Feast of the Annunciation, and the Feast of the Purification in honour of "the Blessed Virgin Mary."

273. *What feasts does the Church keep in honour of the other Saints?*

The Church keeps the Saints' Days, and "All Saints' Day," in honour of the other Saints.

274. *What feasts does the Church keep in honour of the holy Angels?*

The Church keeps the Feasts of "Saint Michael and All Angels" in honour of the "holy Angels."

275. *Why do we pay respect to the Cross and to the sacred statues and pictures of God, and of the Saints?*

We pay respect to the Cross and to the sacred statues and pictures of God and of the Saints, to show our love for God and for the Saints.

276. *How is the first Commandment broken?*

The first Commandment is broken (1) by refusing to believe the true Faith, and by attending the services of other religions; (2) by distrusting God's mercy and goodness; (3) and by loving anything more than God.

277. *In what other ways is the first Commandment broken?*

The first Commandment is broken (1) by the neglect of Prayer and the Sacraments; (2) by not giving what we are able for the support of the Church; (3) and by neglecting to be present at the celebration of the Holy Communion on Sundays and the other chief Holy-days.

II.

278. *What is the second Commandment of God?*

"Thou shalt not make to thyself any "graven image, nor the likeness of any "thing that is in heaven above, or in the "earth beneath, or in the water under the "earth. Thou shalt not bow down to them, "nor worship them: for I the Lord thy God "am a jealous God, and visit the sins of the "fathers upon the children, unto the third "and fourth generation of them that hate "me; and show mercy unto thousands in "them that love me, and keep my com-"mandments."

279. *What does the second Commandment forbid us to do?*

The second Commandment forbids us to worship, or to serve the idols or likenesses of false gods.

280. *Does the second Commandment forbid us to give to any creature that worship which belongs to God alone?*

The second Commandment forbids us to give to any creature that worship which belongs to God alone.

281. *Who break the second Commandment?*

Fortune-tellers, Spiritualists, and all the heathen break the second Commandment.

282. *Is it a sin to consult fortune-tellers or Spiritualists?*

It is a mortal sin to consult fortune-tellers, or Spiritualists, because they serve devils.

III.

283. *What is the third Commandment of God?*

"Thou shalt not take the Name of the "Lord thy God in vain: for the Lord will "not hold him guiltless, that taketh his "Name in vain."

284. *What does the third Commandment require?*

The third Commandment requires us to speak with reverence of God, and of the Saints, and of all holy persons and things.

285. *What does the third Commandment also require?*

The third Commandment also requires us to keep our lawful oaths and vows.

286. *What is an oath?*

An oath is a form of words by which we call God to witness that what we say is true.

287. *When only is an oath lawful?*

An oath is lawful only when it is taken "in justice, judgment, and truth."

288. *What is a vow?*

A vow is a promise made to God, which cannot be broken without sin.

289. *What does the third Commandment forbid?*

The third Commandment forbids all profane cursing or swearing, and all sinful oaths.

IV.

290. *What is the fourth Commandment of God?*

"Remember that thou keep holy the "Sabbath-day. Six days shalt thou labour, "and do all that thou hast to do: but the

"seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord "thy God. In it thou shalt do no manner "of work; thou, and thy son, and thy "daughter, thy man-servant and thy maid-"servant, thy cattle, and the stranger that "is within thy gates. For in six days the "Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and "all that in them is, and rested the seventh "day: wherefore the Lord blessed the "seventh day, and hallowed it."

291. *Which day is the Sabbath?*

Saturday, the seventh day, is the Sabbath.

292. *Are Christians bound to keep the Sabbath-day?*

Christians are not bound to keep the Sabbath-day, only Jews were bound to keep it.

293. *What days are Christians bound to keep holy?*

Christians are bound to keep-holy Sunday, and the chief Holy-days.

294. *How are we bound to keep Sunday?*

We are bound to keep Sunday by resting from work, and by being present at a celebration of the Holy Communion.

295. *Is it a sin to work, or to make other people work on Sunday?*

It is a sin to work, or to make other people work on Sunday, unless we are compelled by necessity, or charity.

296. *Ought Sunday to be a day of gloom?*

Sunday ought not to be a day of gloom, but a day of Christian feasting and rejoicing.

V.

297. *What is the fifth Commandment of God?*

"Honour thy father and thy mother; "that thy days may be long in the land "which the Lord thy God giveth thee."

298. *What does the fifth Commandment require?*

The fifth Commandment requires us "to love, honour," and obey our parents.

299. *Whom else are we commanded to obey?*

We are also commanded to obey our "governors, teachers, spiritual Pastors, and masters."

300. *Are we bound to help our parents in their wants?*

We are bound to help our parents in their wants.

301. *Are we bound to give money for the support of our Pastors?*

We are bound to give money for the support of our Pastors.

302. *What is the duty of parents towards their children?*

The duty of parents towards their children is to provide for them, to bring them up in the true Church of God, and to correct them when they do wrong.

VI.

303. *What is the sixth Commandment of God?*

"Thou shalt do no murder."

304. *What does the sixth Commandment forbid?*

The sixth Commandment forbids wilful murder, and suicide, and the hurting of any one by word or deed.

305. *What else does the sixth Commandment forbid?*

The sixth Commandment forbids us 'to bear malice or hatred in our hearts.'

306. *Do we break the sixth Commandment by setting a bad example?*

We break the sixth Commandment by setting a bad example, to the injury of other souls, and to the disgrace of our Religion.

307. *What does the sixth Commandment require?*

The sixth Commandment requires us to love our neighbour as ourselves, and to do to all men as we would they should do unto us.

VII.

308. *What is the seventh Commandment of God?*

"Thou shalt not commit adultery."

309. *What does the seventh Commandment forbid?*

The seventh Commandment forbids all impure thoughts, words, and actions.

310. *What does the seventh Commandment require?*

The seventh Commandment requires us to keep our bodies in temperance, soberness, and chastity.

VIII.

311. *What is the eighth Commandment of God?*

"Thou shalt not steal."

312. *What does the eighth Commandment require?*

The eighth Commandment requires us 'to be true and just in all our dealings,' and not to make debts which we cannot pay.

313. *What does the eighth Commandment forbid?*

The eighth Commandment forbids all cheating, and all taking, or keeping of what belongs to another.

314. *Are we bound, so far as we are able, to restore goods obtained by cheating or stealing?*

We are bound, so far as we are able, to restore goods obtained by cheating or stealing.

IX.

315. *What is the ninth Commandment of God?*

"Thou shalt not bear false witness "against thy neighbour."

316. *What does the ninth Commandment forbid?*

The ninth Commandment forbids all "evil speaking, lying, and slandering."

317. *What is slander?*

Slander is the telling of any stories, true or false, with the intention of injuring our neighbour.

X.

318. *What is the tenth Commandment of God?*

"Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's "house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's "wife, nor his servant, nor his maid, nor his "ox, nor his ass, nor anything that is his."

319. *What does the tenth Commandment forbid?*

The tenth Commandment forbids us to covet or desire other men's goods.

320. *What does the tenth Commandment require?*

The tenth Commandment requires us 'to learn and labour truly to get our own living.'

321. *What else does the tenth Commandment require?*

The tenth Commandment also requires us to do our duty in that state of life unto which it shall please God to call us.

The Summary of the Law.

322. *"What dost thou chiefly learn by these "Commandments?*

"I learn two things; my duty towards "God, and my duty towards my Neighbour."

323. *"What is thy duty towards God?*

"My duty towards God, is to believe in "him, to fear him, and to love him with all "my heart, with all my mind, with all my "soul, and with all my strength; to worship "him, to give him thanks, to put my whole "trust in him, to call upon him, to honour "his holy Name and his Word, and to serve "him truly all the days of my life.

324. *"What is thy duty towards thy Neighbour?*

"My duty towards my Neighbour, is to "love him as myself, and to do to all men "as I would they should do unto me: To "love, honour, and succour my father and "mother: To honour and obey the civil "authority: To submit myself to all my "governors, teachers, spiritual pastors and "masters: To order myself lowly and rev-"erently to all my betters: To hurt nobody "by word or deed: To be true and just in "all my dealings: To bear no malice nor "hatred in my heart: To keep my hands "from picking and stealing, and my tongue "from evil speaking, lying, and slandering: "To keep my body in temperance, sober-"ness, and chastity: Not to covet nor desire "other men's goods; but to learn and la-"bour truly to get mine own living, and to "do my duty in that state of life unto which "it shall please God to call me."

The Commandments of the Church.

325. *Is it God's holy will that we should obey the Church?*

It is God's holy will that we should obey the Church.

326. *Is it a sin to wilfully break the Commandments of the Church?*

It is a mortal sin to wilfully break the Commandments of the Church.

327. *Where do we find the Commandments of the Church?*

We find the Commandments of the Church in its Prayer Book, Canons, and "Traditions."

328. *Which are the chief Commandments of the Church?*

The chief Commandments of the Church are:—

1. To observe the Sundays and chief Holy-days by being present at a Celebration of the Holy Communion.

2. To keep "the Days of Fasting and Abstinence."

3. To confess our sins to a Priest whenever we have "scruple and doubtfulness."

4. To receive the Holy Communion regularly and worthily.

5. To give money for the support of the Church.

6. Not to marry any near relative, nor an unbaptised person.

329. *What is the first Commandment of the Church?*

To observe the Sundays and chief Holy-days, by being present at a Celebration of the Holy Communion.

330. *Which are the chief Holy-days, besides Sundays?*

The chief Holy-days, besides Sundays, are Christmas-Day, the Circumcision, the Epiphany, Lady Day, and Ascension Day.

331. *Do we break the first Commandment of the Church, if on Sundays and the chief Holy-days, we go only to Morning, or to Evening Prayer, and do not attend a Celebration of the Holy Communion?*

We break the first Commandment of the Church, if on Sundays and the chief Holy-days, we go only to Morning, or to Evening Prayer, and do not attend a Celebration of the Holy Communion.

332. *What is the second Commandment of the Church?*

To keep "the Days of Fasting and Abstinence."

333. *What is fasting?*

Fasting is the going without food.

334. *Which are the Days of Fasting?*

"The Days of Fasting" are "Ash-Wednesday and Good-Friday."

335. *What is abstinence?*

Abstinence is not eating any flesh-food.

336. *Which are the Days of Abstinence?*

'The Days of Abstinence' are "the forty days of Lent," "the Ember-Days," "the three Rogation-Days," and "all the Fridays in the year, except Christmas-Day."

337. *Why does the Church require us to fast and abstain?*

The Church "requires" us to fast and abstain that so we may subdue the flesh, and turn away God's anger from us.

338. *What is the third Commandment of the Church?*

To confess our sins to a Priest whenever we have "scruple and doubtfulness."

339. *What should give you scruple and doubtfulness?*

Unforgiven mortal sin should give me "scruple and doubtfulness."

340. *What is the fourth Commandment of the Church?*

To receive the Holy Communion regularly and worthily.

341. *How often should you receive the Holy Communion?*

I should receive the Holy Communion, at least once each month, and at the times of general Communion.

342. *Which are the three chief times of general Communion?*

The three chief times of general Communion are Christmas-tide, Easter-tide, and Whitsun-tide.

343. *How often did many of the Christians of the early Church receive the Holy Communion?*

Many of the Christians of the early Church loved our Lord so fervently, that they received the Holy Communion every day.

344. *What is the fifth Commandment of the Church?*

To give money for the support of the Church.

345. *How should we give money to the Church?*

We should give money to the Church as we are bid, while we are alive, and by our wills after we are dead.

How God helps me.

Grace.

346. *Can anyone by his own strength do works pleasing to God?*

No one by his own strength can do works pleasing to God.

347. *How then does God help you to believe all the Articles of the Christian Faith, and to keep his holy will and commandments?*

God helps me to believe all the Articles of the Christian Faith, and to keep his holy will and commandments, by giving me his Grace.

348. *What is Grace?*

Grace is a supernatural gift of God, obtained for us "through the merits and satisfaction" of our Lord Jesus Christ.

349. *Does God give all men sufficient Grace to save their souls?*

God gives all men sufficient Grace to save their souls.

350. *Do all men use the Grace which God gives them?*

All men do not use the Grace which God gives them, and therefore they will not all be saved.

351. *How many kinds of Grace are there?*

There are two kinds of Grace: Actual Grace, and Habitual Grace.

352. *What is Actual Grace?*

Actual Grace is the help which the Holy Ghost gives us to resist the evil, and to choose and do good.

353. *What is Habitual Grace?*

Habitual Grace is the supernatural life which the Holy Ghost infuses into our souls, and which makes us just and holy.

354. *What are the three chief virtues of Habitual Grace?*

The three chief virtues of Habitual Grace are the Theological Virtues of Faith, Hope, and Charity.

355. *What is Faith?*

Faith is a virtue by which we believe all that God has revealed to the Catholic Church.

356. *What is Hope?*

Hope is a virtue by which we firmly trust that God will give us the help of his Grace, and hereafter everlasting life.

357. *What is Charity?*

Charity is a virtue by which we love God above all things, and our neighbour for the sake of God.

358. *What are the fruits of Grace?*

The fruits of Grace are our "good works," for which we shall be "plenteously rewarded."

359. *What are the three Notable Good Works?*

The three Notable Good Works are Prayer, Fasting, and Almsdeeds.

360. *How does God reward us for our good works?*

God rewards us for our good works by an "increase of Faith, Hope, and Charity" in this world, and by everlasting life, and an "increase of glory" in the world to come.

361. *What does God especially regard in our good works?*

God especially regards in our good works the intention with which we do them.

362. *With what intention should we do every good work?*

We should do every good work with the intention of glorifying God.

363. *How does God give you his Grace?*

God gives me his Grace chiefly in answer to Prayer, and by the Sacraments.

Prayer.

364. *What is Prayer?*

Prayer is the lifting up of the heart and mind to God, in order (1) to worship him, (2) to give him thanks, and (3) to obtain those things that are needful for our souls and bodies.

365. *Are we all bound to pray?*

We are all bound to pray, because prayer is one of the ways by which we worship God, and because without prayer we cannot obtain God's Grace to persevere to the end.

366. *Has God promised to hear the prayers of those who ask in his Son's name?*

'God has promised to hear the prayers of those who ask in his Son's name.'

367. *Through whom then must we offer up all our prayers?*

We must offer up all our prayers through Jesus Christ our Lord.

368. *What does God require of us if we would obtain our petitions?*

God requires of us, if we would obtain our petitions, (1) that we ask such things as shall please him, (2) and that we ask them humbly, (3) faithfully, (4) and perseveringly.

369. *What private prayers should we always say?*

We should always say at least our daily morning and night prayers.

370. *How should we say our morning and night prayers?*

We should say our morning and night prayers devoutly kneeling and attentively.

371. *For whom should we pray beside ourselves?*

We should pray for the faithful, for the sinner, for the heathen, and for the dead in Christ.

372. *Tell me now what 'you are bound* TO BELIEVE *and* TO DO' *in order to save your soul.*

I am bound to "believe all the Articles of the Christian Faith," and to "keep God's holy will and Commandments, in order to save my soul.

373. *"My good Child, know this; that thou "art not able to do these things of thyself, "nor to walk in the Commandments of God, "and to serve him, without his special grace; "which thou must learn at all times to call "for by diligent prayer. Let me hear, there-"fore, if thou canst say the Lord's Prayer."*

"Our Father, who art in heaven. Hal-"lowed be thy Name. Thy kingdom come. "Thy will be done on earth, As it is in "heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. "And forgive us our trespasses, As we for-"give those who trespass against us. And "lead us not into temptation; But deliver us "from evil. Amen.

374. *"What desirest thou of God in this "Prayer?*

"I desire my Lord God, our heavenly "Father, who is the giver of all goodness, "to send his grace unto me, and to all "people; that we may worship him, serve

"him, and obey him, as we ought to do. "And I pray unto God, that he will send us "all things that are needful both for our "souls and bodies; and that he will be mer- "ciful unto us, and forgive us our sins; and "that it will please him to save and defend "us in all dangers both of soul and body; "and that he will keep us from all sin and "wickedness, and from our spiritual enemy, "and from everlasting death. And this I "trust he will do of his mercy and goodness, "through our Lord Jesus Christ. And there- "fore I say, Amen, So be it."

375. *Who has taught us to say this Prayer?*

Christ himself has taught us to say this Prayer.

376. *What is the Lord's Prayer sometimes called?*

The Lord's Prayer is sometimes called the Paternoster, that is the Our Father.

377. *What words are sometimes added to the Lord's Prayer?*

There are sometimes added to the Lord's Prayer the words: "For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever and ever."

378. *When should we say the Lord's Prayer.*

We should say the Lord's Prayer each time we say our prayers.

The Sacraments in General.

379. *What are the greatest means of Grace?*

The greatest means of Grace are the Sacraments.

380. *"How many Sacraments hath Christ "ordained in his Church?*

"Two only, as generally necessary to "salvation; that is to say, Baptism and the "Supper of the Lord."

381. *Besides the two Sacraments generally necessary to salvation, how many other Sacraments are there?*

Besides the two Sacraments generally necessary to salvation, there are five other Sacraments.

382. *How many Sacraments are there altogether?*

There are altogether seven Sacraments; that is to say, Baptism, Confirmation, the Holy Eucharist, Penance, Extreme Unction, Holy Order, and Matrimony.

383. *Are the Sacraments all equal?*

The Sacraments are not all equal; the Holy Eucharist is the greatest of the Sacraments.

384. *"What meanest thou by this word Sacrament?*

"I mean an outward and visible sign "of an inward and spiritual grace given unto "us; ordained by Christ himself, as a means

"whereby we receive the same, and a pledge "to assure us thereof.

385. *"How many parts are there in a Sacra-"ment?*

"Two; the outward visible sign, and "the inward spiritual grace."

386. *Which are the Sacraments whose visible sign or ceremony is ordained of Christ our Lord in the Gospel?*

Baptism and the Holy Eucharist are the Sacraments whose "visible sign or ceremony" is "ordained of Christ our Lord in the Gospel"; and therefore these two Sacraments are sometimes called "Sacraments of the Gospel".

387. *Do the Sacraments always contain and give grace?*

The Sacraments being "effectual signs of Grace," always contain Grace, and always give it 'to such as receive them worthily.'

388. *Whence comes it that the Sacraments are effectual?*

The Sacraments are "effectual because of Christ's institution and promise," and not because of the faith of the receiver.

Baptism.

389. *What is Baptism?*

Baptism is a Sacrament whereby 'we are made members of Christ, the children

of God, and inheritors of the kingdom of heaven.'

390. *Why is Baptism sometimes called Christening?*

Baptism is sometimes called Christening, because by it we are made Christians, and separated from others that be not Christened.

391. *When did Christ ordain the Sacrament of Baptism?*

Christ ordained the Sacrament of Baptism when, 'by his own baptism in the river Jordan, he sanctified water to the mystical washing away of sin.'

392. *"What is the outward visible sign or "form in Baptism?*

"Water; wherein the person is baptised, "In the Name of the Father, and of the Son, "and of the Holy Ghost."

393. *"What is the inward and spiritual "grace?*

"A death unto sin, and a new birth "unto righteousness: for being by nature "born in sin, and the children of wrath, we "are hereby made the children of grace."

394. *What do you mean by "a death unto sin"?*

I mean by "a death unto sin", that by Baptism there is the "washing away of sin"

from the soul, and its deliverance from the penalty due to sin.

395. *What do you mean by "a new birth unto righteousness"?*

I mean by "a new birth unto righteousness", that by Baptism the Holy Ghost infuses supernatural life into the soul, which makes us just and holy.

396. *With what virtues is the soul endued, when by Baptism it is justified and sanctified?*

When by Baptism the soul is justified and sanctified, it is 'endued with the heavenly virtues' of Faith, Hope, and Charity.

397. *What is the "new birth unto righteousness" called?*

The "new birth unto righteousness" is called Baptismal Regeneration.

398. *How many times can we be baptised?*

We can be baptised only once, because Baptism stamps a character upon the soul which can never be lost.

399. *What character does Baptism stamp upon the soul?*

Baptism stamps upon the soul the character of "the child of God".

400. *Who is the ordinary minister of Baptism?*

A Priest is the ordinary minister of Baptism, but anyone can baptise in case of necessity.

401. *How would you baptise a person in case of necessity?*

I would baptise a person, in case of necessity, by pouring water upon his head, and saying at the same time, "I baptise thee in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen."

402. *"What is required of persons to be "baptised?*

"Repentance, whereby they forsake "sin; and Faith, whereby they steadfastly "believe the promises of God made to them "in that Sacrament.

403. *" Why then are Infants baptised, when "by reason of their tender age they cannot "perform them?*

"Because they promise them both by "their Sureties; which promise, when they "come to age, themselves are bound to "perform."

404. *How soon does the Church require people to have their children baptised?*

The Church requires people to have their children baptised, at least by "the first or second Sunday next after their birth, or other Holy-day falling between."

405. *Will children who die unbaptised go to heaven?*

Children who die unbaptised will not go to heaven, for they are not in a "state of salvation," "being by nature born in sin and the children of wrath."

406. *Does the Church affirm that children dying unbaptised will suffer the pains of hell?*

The Church does not affirm that children dying unbaptised will suffer the pains of hell, but hopes that they are in a place free from pain.

407. *Is it not a great sin to leave children unbaptised?*

It is one of the greatest sins to leave children unbaptised.

408. *How is the grace of Baptism lost?*

The grace of Baptism is lost by the commission of mortal sin.

Confirmation.

409. *What is Confirmation?*

Confirmation is a Sacrament whereby we receive the Holy Ghost to make us perfect soldiers of Christ.

410. *What is Confirmation sometimes called?*

Confirmation is sometimes called the "Laying on of Hands."

411. *Did Christ ordain Confirmation?*

Christ ordained Confirmation, for Saint Paul tells us that the Laying on of Hands is among the first principles of the doctrine of Christ.

412. *Where in the Bible do we read of the administration of Confirmation?*

We read of the administration of Confirmation in the book of the Acts of the Apostles.

413. *Who is the ordinary minister of Confirmation?*

The ordinary minister of Confirmation is the Bishop.

414. *What is the outward visible sign in Confirmation?*

The outward visible sign in Confirmation is the laying on of the Bishop's hand.

415. *What is the inward spiritual grace given by Confirmation?*

The inward spiritual grace given by Confirmation is the Holy Ghost with his "Seven-fold Gifts," to help us 'to fight against sin, the world, and the devil.'

416. *What are the Seven-fold Gifts of the Holy Ghost?*

The "Seven-fold Gifts" of the Holy Ghost are the "spirit of Wisdom and Under-

standing, the spirit of Counsel and Ghostly Strength, the spirit of Knowledge and True Godliness, and the spirit of Holy Fear."

417. *How many times can we be Confirmed?*

We can be Confirmed only once, because Confirmation stamps a character upon the soul which can never be lost.

418. *What character does Confirmation stamp upon the soul?*

Confirmation stamps upon the soul the character of the soldier of Christ.

419. *How soon does the Church require children to be brought to the Bishop to be Confirmed by him?*

The Church requires children to "be brought to the Bishop to be Confirmed by him, so soon as they can say the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments, and are sufficiently instructed in the other parts of the Church-Catechism set forth for that purpose."

420. *In what state must a person be in order to receive Confirmation worthily?*

In order to receive Confirmation worthily a person must be in a state of grace.

The Holy Eucharist.

The Real Presence.

421. *What is the Holy Eucharist?*

The Holy Eucharist is a Sacrament in which the Body and Blood of Christ is

offered to God, and also "given, taken, and eaten" under the forms of bread and wine.

422. *What names are given to the Holy Eucharist?*

The Holy Eucharist is called the "Holy Mysteries," "the Blessed Sacrament," the "Sacrifice of Praise," "the Holy Communion," and "the Lord's Supper."

423. *What is the Lord's Supper commonly called?*

The Lord's Supper is commonly called the Mass.

424. *When did Christ ordain the Holy Eucharist?*

Christ ordained the Holy Eucharist on Maundy Thursday night, "the night in which he was betrayed."

425. *How did Christ ordain the Holy Eucharist?*

Christ ordained the Holy Eucharist by consecrating bread and wine into his Body and Blood.

426. *To whom alone has Christ given the power of consecrating bread and wine into his Body and Blood?*

Christ has given the power of consecrating bread and wine into his Body and Blood, to the Priests of the Catholic Church alone.

427. *With what words did Christ give his Priests the power to consecrate and offer the Holy Eucharist?*

Christ gave his Priests the power to consecrate and offer the Holy Eucharist when he said, "Do this in remembrance of me."

428. *"Why was the Sacrament of the Lord's "Supper ordained?*

"For the continual remembrance of "the Sacrifice of the death of Christ, and of "the benefits which we receive thereby.

429. *"What is the outward part or sign of "the Lord's Supper?*

"Bread and wine, which the Lord hath "commanded to be received.

430. *"What is the inward part, or thing sig-"nified?*

"The Body and Blood of Christ, which "are spiritually taken and received by the "faithful in the Lord's Supper."

431. *When does the Priest consecrate the bread into the Body of Christ?*

The Priest consecrates the bread into the Body of Christ when in "the Prayer of Consecration" he says the words, "This is my Body."

432. *When does the Priest consecrate the wine into the Blood of Christ?*

The Priest consecrates the wine into the Blood of Christ when in "the Prayer of Consecration" he says the words, "This is my Blood."

433. *Can we see, touch, or taste the Body and Blood of Christ in the Holy Eucharist?*

We cannot see, touch, or taste the Body and Blood of Christ in the Holy Eucharist.

434. *How then do we know that the Body and Blood of Christ are really present under the forms of bread and wine?*

We know that the Body and Blood of Christ are really present under the forms of bread and wine, because God himself has said, "This is my Body," and "This is my Blood."

435. *Is whole Christ present under each kind in the Holy Eucharist?*

Whole Christ is present under each kind in the Holy Eucharist.

436. *What do you mean by whole Christ?*

I mean by whole Christ, the Body and Blood of Christ together with his Soul and Divinity, which are "joined together in one Person never to be divided."

437. *Are we bound to adore Christ present in the Holy Eucharist?*

We are bound to adore Christ present in the Holy Eucharist, because he is God the Son.

438. *What is the doctrine of Christ's presence in the Holy Eucharist called?*

The doctrine of Christ's presence in the Holy Eucharist is called the doctrine of the Real Presence.

439. *Can we fully understand the mystery of the Real Presence?*

We cannot fully understand the mystery of the Real Presence but we must believe it, because it has been revealed by God.

440. *Why does God give us his Son in the Holy Eucharist?*

God gives us his Son in the Holy Eucharist to be our Sacrifice, and "to be our spiritual food and sustenance."

The Oblation.

441. *What is a sacrifice?*

A sacrifice is an oblation offered to God by a priest, in acknowledgement of his supreme dominion.

442. *Has God always been worshipped by sacrifice?*

God has always been worshipped by sacrifice.

443. *Why were the sacrifices of the old Law put away when Christ died on the Cross?*

The sacrifices of the old Law were put away when Christ died on the Cross, because they were only types of the one true sacrifice which Christ himself offered.

444. *Is the one Oblation which Christ finished upon the Cross a perfect satisfaction for all the sins of the whole world?*

"The one Oblation which Christ finished upon the Cross" 'is a perfect satisfaction for all the sins of the whole world.'

445. *Why is the Holy Eucharist called a Sacrifice?*

The Holy Eucharist is called a "Sacrifice," because in it "the Priest" offers to God on "the Altar" the "holy gifts" of Christ's Body and Blood.

446. *Is then the Oblation which we offer on the Altar the same as the one oblation of Christ finished upon the Cross?*

"The Oblation" which "we offer" on "the Altar" is the same as "the one Oblation of Christ finished upon the Cross"; for "there is none other satisfaction for sin but that alone."

447. *How is the Sacrifice of the Altar the same as the Sacrifice of the Cross?*

The Sacrifice of the Altar is the same as the Sacrifice of the Cross, because in each Christ is the Victim, and Christ the Priest.

448. *Is Christ slain again in the Sacrifice of the Altar?*

Christ is not slain again in the Sacrifice of the Altar, for he died once for all upon the Cross.

449. *What are the four principal intentions for which the Church offers the Sacrifice of the Altar?*

The four principal intentions for which the Church offers the Sacrifice of the Altar are:—(1) to worship God; (2) 'to render thanks to God'; (3) "to obtain remission of our sins"; (4) to obtain 'all other benefits of Christ's Passion'.

450. *For whom do we offer the Sacrifice of the Altar?*

'We offer' the Sacrifice of the Altar for ourselves and for 'all God's whole Church', both living and dead.

451. *Why must we assist at the Sacrifice of the Altar?*

We must assist at the Sacrifice of the Altar because it is 'the memorial which Christ has commanded us to make', and therefore is "our bounden duty and service."

The Holy Communion.

452. *What is Holy Communion?*

Holy Communion is the receiving of the Body and Blood of Christ under the forms of bread and wine.

453. *Are we bound to be partakers of the Holy Communion?*

We are bound, 'as we love our salvation, to be partakers of the Holy Communion,' for Christ has said: Except ye eat the Flesh of the Son of Man, and drink his Blood, ye have no life in you.

454. *"What are the benefits whereof we are "partakers thereby?*

"The strengthening and refreshing of "our souls by the Body and Blood of Christ, "as our bodies are by the bread and wine."

455. *Was the Holy Communion ordained as a Sacrament of pardon?*

The Holy Communion was not ordained as a Sacrament of pardon, but for "the strengthening and refreshing of our souls".

456. *Must we not then be holy and clean first, in order to be worthy partakers of that holy Table?*

We must be 'holy and clean first, in order to be worthy partakers of that holy Table'.

457. *Is it not a great sin to receive the Body and Blood of Christ unworthily?*

It is a great sin to receive the Body and Blood of Christ unworthily, as the Apostle Saint Paul says that such an one is guilty of the Body and Blood of the Lord.

458. *" What is required of those who come to " the Lord's Supper ?*

" To examine themselves, whether they " repent them truly of their former sins, " steadfastly purposing to lead a new life; " have a lively faith in God's mercy through " Christ, with a thankful remembrance of his " death; and be in charity with all men."

459. *Must we not always receive the Holy Communion fasting?*

We must always receive the Holy Communion fasting; that is to say, we must not have eaten or drunk anything from the midnight before.

460. *In remembrance of what do we receive the Body and Blood of Christ?*

We receive the Body of Christ 'in remembrance that Christ died for us'; and the Blood of Christ in remembrance that 'that very Blood was shed for us.'

461. *What should we do after we have received the Holy Communion ?*

After we have received the Holy Communion we should 'thank God for feeding us with the most precious Body and Blood of his Son'.

462. *Have other Religions the Holy Communion of the Body and Blood of Christ?*

The Catholic Church alone has the Holy Communion of the Body and Blood of Christ.

Penance.

463. *What is the Sacrament of Penance ?*

Penance is a Sacrament whereby "such as fall into sin after Baptism" receive the benefit of Absolution, if they "truly repent."

464. *What is Absolution ?*

Absolution is the forgiveness of sins.

465. *When did Christ give to his priesthood the power of Absolution ?*

Christ gave to his priesthood the power of Absolution when he said: Whose soever sins ye remit, they are remitted unto them; and whose soever sins ye retain, they are retained.

466. *In whose name does the Priest absolve from sin ?*

The Priest absolves from sin, "In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost."

467. *Can the Ministers of other Religions forgive sins ?*

The Ministers of other Religions cannot forgive sins, because they are not true Ministers of Christ.

468. *What is the outward form in the Sacrament of Penance ?*

The outward form in the Sacrament of Penance is the absolution pronounced by the Priest.

469. *What is the inward spiritual grace given by the Sacrament of Penance?*

The inward spiritual grace given by the Sacrament of Penance is the forgiveness of sin, and the restoration, or increase of the supernatural life of the soul.

470. *What is required of persons who come to be absolved?*

Three things are required of persons who come to be absolved: Contrition, Confession, and the desire to make Satisfaction for the sins committed.

471. *What is Contrition?*

"Contrition" is a hearty "sorrow for sin", with the "full purpose of amendment of life".

472. *Would the Absolution of the Priest be of any use, if we did not have Contrition?*

The Absolution of the Priest would not be of any use, if we did not have Contrition.

473. *What is Confession?*

"Confession" is the telling of our sins to God, in the hearing of a Priest.

474. *Why do we make our Confessions in the hearing of a Priest?*

We make our Confessions in the hearing of a Priest, because to "the Priest alone" God "hath given power and commandment

to declare and pronounce to his people, being penitent, the Absolution and Remission of their sins".

475. *What must we do before we go to Confession?*

Before we go to Confession, (1) We must pray for grace to make a good Confession; (2) we must try to remember all our sins; (3) We must have a hearty sorrow for our sins; (4) We must have a full purpose of amendment of life.

476. *What sins must we confess to the Priest?*

We must confess to the Priest all our mortal sins.

477. *What sin do we commit if in Confession we tell what is not true, or keep anything back?*

If in Confession we tell what is not true, or keep anything back, we lie to God the Holy Ghost.

478. *Can a Priest talk about, or tell to any one, what he hears in Confession?*

A Priest can never talk about, or tell to any one what he hears in Confession.

479. *What is Satisfaction?*

Satisfaction is the "Penance" which the Priest gives us to do, and it is all 'the pains and punishments we endure', 'for setting free our souls from the chains of sin'.

480. *Ought we not to be very careful to perform the Penance which the Priest gives us?*

We ought to be very careful to perform the Penance which the Priest gives us.

481. *Are we not also bound to make all the restitution in our power to those whom we have wronged or injured by our sins?*

We are also bound to make all the restitution in our power to those whom we have wronged or injured by our sins.

Extreme Unction.

482. *What is Extreme Unction?*

Extreme Unction is a Sacrament whereby the sick receive relief both in body and soul.

483. *In what part of the Holy Scriptures do we read of the Sacrament of Extreme Unction?*

We read of the Sacrament of Extreme Unction in the General Epistle of St. James.

484. *What is the outward visible sign in Extreme Unction?*

The outward visible sign in Extreme Unction is the anointing with hallowed oil, accompanied with the prayers of the Priest.

485. *What is the inward spiritual grace given by Extreme Unction?*

The inward spiritual grace given by Extreme Unction is the strengthening of the soul, and sometimes the healing of the body.

486. *Is Extreme Unction ever necessary to salvation?*

Extreme Unction is never necessary to salvation.

Holy Order.

487. *What is Holy Order?*

Holy Order is a Sacrament whereby Bishops, Priests, and Deacons are ordained, and receive grace for their sacred duties.

488. *Who only can make a Bishop, a Priest, or a Deacon?*

Only a Bishop can make a Bishop, a Priest, or a Deacon.

489. *What is the outward visible sign in Holy Order?*

The outward visible sign in Holy Order in the laying on of the Bishop's hands.

490. *How many times can a person be ordained for each Order?*

A person can be ordained only once for each Order.

491. *What character does Holy Order stamp upon the soul?*

Holy Order stamps upon the soul the character of the Minister of Christ.

492. *What are the chief powers of a Priest?*

The chief powers of a Priest are to consecrate and offer the Holy Eucharist, to absolve from sin, and to bless in the name of the Lord.

493. *What powers does a Bishop have which a Priest does not have?*

A Bishop has the power to give the Holy Ghost by the laying on of hands in Confirmation and Holy Order, and to rule the Church.

494. *What is the inward spiritual grace given by Holy Order?*

The inward spiritual grace given by Holy Order is the gift of the Holy Ghost for the work of "the Sacred Ministry."

495. *What is required of all those who are to receive the Order of Priesthood?*

"All those who are to receive the Order of Priesthood" are required 'to be called of God,' to be filled "with fervent zeal," and to be men of "learning and godly conversation."

Matrimony.

496. *What is Matrimony?*

Matrimony is a Sacrament in which 'God joins together' a Christian man and woman in lawful marriage, 'so long as they both shall live'.

497. *Who cannot marry together?*

A Christian cannot marry any near relative, nor any unbaptised person.

498. *Has the Bishop the power to grant marriage dispensations?*

The Bishop has the power to grant marriage dispensations in certain cases.

499. *What is the outward visible sign or form in Matrimony?*

The outward visible sign or form in Matrimony is the free consent of the man and the woman.

500. *What is the inward spiritual grace given by Matrimony?*

The inward spiritual grace given by Matrimony is the strength which enables the man and woman 'so to live together in this life, that in the world to come they may have life everlasting.'

501. *Can persons once rightly married ever be divorced, so as to marry again?*

Persons once rightly married can never be divorced so as to marry again, because they have vowed 'to take each other until death them do part,' and because our Lord forbade all such divorce.

502. *Is it not a sin to marry secretly, or before any one other than a Priest of the Church?*

It is a sin to marry secretly, or before any one other than a Priest of the Church.

The End of the Catholic Religion.

Christian Perfection in General.

503. *What is the end of the Catholic Religion?*

The end of the Catholic Religion is to make men perfect in Christ Jesus.

504. *What does our Lord say to all Christians?*

Our Lord says to all Christians, Be ye perfect even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect.

505. *In what does Christian Perfection consist?*

Christian Perfection consists in seeking God's glory alone, in loving him above all things, and in submitting to his will.

506. *Who is our example of Perfection?*

Our Lord himself is our example of Perfection.

507. *How may we all attain to Perfection?*

We may all attain to Perfection (1) by denying ourselves; (2) by using God's grace; (3) and by doing our duty in that state of life unto which it shall please God to call us.

The Religious Life.

508. *What special state has Christ ordained for some Christians in which they may become perfect?*

Christ has ordained for some Christians the state of the Religious Life in which they may become perfect.

509. *What is the Religious Life?*

The Religious Life is the observance of the Counsels of Perfection.

510. *What are the Counsels of Perfection?*

The Counsels of Perfection are Voluntary Poverty, Perpetual Chastity, and Entire Obedience.

511. *What is meant by Voluntary Poverty?*

By Voluntary Poverty is meant the giving up of this world's riches and glory, in order to seek God's glory alone.

512. *What is meant by Perpetual Chastity?*

By Perpetual Chastity is meant the giving up of all carnal pleasures, in order to love God alone.

513. *What is meant by Entire Obedience?*

By Entire Obedience is meant the giving up of one's will, in order to fulfill the will of God.

514. *Did not our Lord himself lead a life of Poverty, Chastity, and Obedience?*

Our Lord himself lead a life of Poverty, Chastity, and Obedience.

515. *Did not the Apostles also observe the Counsels of Perfection?*

The Apostles also observed the Counsels of Perfection, for at the call of Christ they left all things and followed him.

516. *Has not Christ in every age called souls to follow him in Poverty, Chastity, and Obedience?*

Christ in every age has called souls to follow him in Poverty, Chastity, and Obedience.

517. *Ought anyone to enter the Religious Life without the call of God?*

No one ought to enter the Religious Life without the call of God.

518. *How should the call to enter the Religious Life be received?*

The call to enter the Religious Life should be received as a mark of God's mercy and love.

519. *How do those who enter the Religious Life bind themselves to observe Poverty, Chastity, and Obedience?*

Those who enter the Religious Life bind themselves by Vows to observe Poverty, Chastity, and Obedience.

520. *What is a Vow?*

A Vow is a promise made to God which cannot be broken without sin.

521. *What has Christ promised to those who follow him in the Religious Life?*

Christ has promised to those who follow him in the Religious Life, that they shall receive an hundred fold in this present time, with persecutions, and in the world to come eternal life.

522. *How should all Christians regard the Religious Life?*

All Christians should regard the Religious Life as a state of holiness, ordained both by the word and example of our Lord.

Acts of Devotion.

An Act of Faith.

O MY GOD, I believe all the truths Thy Holy Catholic Church doth teach, because Thou hast revealed them, and Thy word is true.

An Act of Hope.

O MY GOD, I hope for the pardon of my sins, the help of Thy grace and everlasting life, through the merits of Jesus Christ our Lord and Saviour.

An Act of Charity.

O MY GOD, I love Thee above all things, with my whole heart and soul, because Thou art infinitely perfect and good. And I love my neighbor as myself for the love of Thee.

An Act of Contrition.

O MY GOD, I am heartily sorry for all my sins, because they have offended Thee; and I firmly resolve, by the help of Thy grace, to forsake them, and to sin no more.

An Act of Thanksgiving.

O MY GOD, I thank Thee for all the blessings Thou hast sent me this day and through my whole life.

Grace before Meals.

BLESS, O Lord, these Thy gifts to our use, and us to Thy service, for Christ's sake. Amen.

Grace after Meals.

THANKS be to Thee, O Lord, for these and all Thy other gifts, through Christ our Lord. Amen.